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# HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION  
505 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

VOLUME II



NUMBER I

JANUARY · 15 · 1916

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS

MISS HANNAH PATTERSON

MRS. STANLEY MCCORMICK

MRS. JAMES W. MORRISON

MRS. WALTER MCNAB MILLER

MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS

MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

## HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

*A printed attempt to maintain intimate contact between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its thousands of members throughout the country.*

Published once a month by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription price per year 25c.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 6, 1915, at Post Office, New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

—:O:—

### National American Woman Suffrage Association

<i>Honorary President</i>	<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW	MISS HANNAH J. PATTERSON
<i>President</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT	MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	<i>1st Auditor</i>
MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING	MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER
<i>2nd Vice President</i>	<i>2nd Auditor</i>
MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK	MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS
<i>3rd Vice-President</i>	
MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN	<i>Congressional Committee</i>
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	<i>Headquarters:</i>
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISON	Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

—:O:—

### TO PRESIDENTS OF AUXILIARIES, MEMBERS AND FRIENDS.

The majority of the National Board were elected to their present positions without previous expectation or preparation and in consequence have been forced to spend considerable time in getting acquainted with the demands of their new task. The former Board could not make plans for the new, and the convention offered no scheme of work for the coming year. It therefore remained for the New Board to formulate plans for the 1916 campaign and to present them to its auxiliaries in the hope of securing united and consecrated support for them.

After a Board meeting lasting an entire week the following general plans have been adopted.

The work of the National Board will be departmentalized, the main divisions being put under the supervision of a Board member who will be directly responsible for the work of that department. These departments are (1) Finance; (2) Organization; (3) Campaigns, including state campaigns, Surveys, Presidential Suffrage; (4) Congressional work; (5) Research; (6) Press and Publicity; (7) Literature; (8) Speakers Bureau.

The Department of Finance will be supervised by Mrs. Rogers, Treasurer, and will be supported by a committee with a membership covering all the states.

The Department of Organization will be directed by Miss Hannah Patterson, Corresponding Secretary. She has had charge of that department in Pennsylvania, and no woman in the United States is better equipped for the work before her. She will register organizers, instruct them in methods, advise states and attempt to supply organizing help when needed.

The General Department of Campaigns will be

directed by Mrs. Catt, who will for the present serve as Chairman of the Campaign and Survey Committees. Mrs. Robert S. Huse, of New Jersey, will act as Chairman of Presidential Suffrage, of which she has made a special study. She will be prepared to assist any states desiring that form of bill.

The Congressional Work will be supervised by the First Vice-President, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, who will serve as temporary Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The committee will be considerably enlarged and a larger lobby at Washington maintained. The names of members will be announced as soon as acceptance of the appointments made have been received. The Headquarters at Washington will be enlarged to accommodate the increased activity. Mrs. Roessing's successful management of the Pennsylvania campaign is the best testimonial of her fitness for Congressional work.

The main Headquarters will be continued in New York, but a removal will be necessary, as the present space will be altogether inadequate for the work planned. An entire floor in a new building is under consideration with a possible removal by February 1st. Meanwhile, mail for all departments except Congressional work will always be received if directed to 505 Fifth Avenue, New York; that on Congressional work if directed to the Munsey Building, Washington.

All the other departments will be directed by capable chiefs, and it is hoped that all the departments will be so well co-ordinated as to produce the efficiency our cause demands.

It is intended to increase the output of literature in quantity and variety and in conjunction with the Publishing Company to offer to the states helpful co-operation along this most important line.

The Research Department will be supervised by Mrs. Morrison, Recording Secretary, and will be in charge of Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, who will soon be prepared to answer the most vexatious question any suffragist can put to her.

It is hoped that the proposed Speakers Bureau will fill a "long felt want." It will register suffrage speakers, procure information as to their characteristics, qualifications, fees, etc., and when in good running order will be prepared to route suffrage speakers of highest attainments to the advantage of speakers and campaigns.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Second Vice-President, will have supervision of Press work; the department it is hoped to be ably conducted by expert workers. Miss Esther G. Ogden, Third Vice-President, will serve as executive secretary without pay. Some special work has also been assigned to Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri, and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama, the two auditors. Every member of the Board will be a worker, most of them giving all their time.

A majority of the Board, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Patterson, will be in New York, and have been constituted a Headquarters Committee with authority to deal with all details, such as securing the new headquarters, moving, etc. This Committee will meet weekly. The whole Board will meet again in



March and will consider the larger questions of National policy.

A preliminary survey of all the states will be taken in the form of a questionnaire mailed to all the state auxiliaries. This will be followed by personal visits when necessary in order to suggest the kind of campaign best adapted to the state and to avoid conflict of campaigns. The results will be mailed to the Auxiliary presidents. Detailed plans for the year's work have also been mailed to the presidents and will be announced after their acceptance.

Meanwhile, in the midst of the compelling reactionary forces of our time which, all the world around, are holding the reason of the race in their grip, let us keep our heads cool and clear, with eyes on the coming democracy and make our slogan: "Suffrage First." The motto of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is quoted from Marcus Aurelius "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." If our American suffragists can live up to that motto and keep "Suffrage First" ever in mind there is no power on earth which can long delay our victory.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

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#### CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALABAMA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Birmingham, January 1, 1916.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,  
President National Equal Suffrage Association,  
505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mrs. Catt:

We, of Birmingham and Alabama, and of the southeastern group of states, feel that recognition of service and of ability of a high type has been shown in the recent election of Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of this city, to the position of Second Auditor of the National Equal Suffrage Association.

We feel, too, like congratulating you upon the fact that Mrs. Jacobs has become a member of your official family. We are sure she will discharge the responsibilities of her new post with entire satisfaction to her associates and will bring credit to herself, to her city, and to her state and section.

Permit me to express the wish that Nineteen Sixteen may bring to you much of happiness.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. C. RADCLIFFE.

—:O:—

#### FACING THE FUTURE.

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association is just entering upon the third stage of its history. As organized by Lucy Stone in 1869, its membership consisted of individuals living throughout the state; reorganized in 1890 by Doctor Mary D. Hussey, and others, it became a state association with local branch clubs. On December 10th, 1915, a new constitution was adopted, making the political districts of the state the organization units.

In order that the details of the new system might be perfected before the beginning of the new campaign, which will no doubt last until 1920 (the earliest date at which another referendum vote can be taken), the annual convention was postponed from November until January, and it is to be held on the 21st and 22nd of this month in the City of Elizabeth.

The plans for the Convention include not only the usual reports of officers and chairmen of committees, but a conference on "How to Reach all the Women of New Jersey," to be conducted by Mrs. F. H. Colvin, First Vice-President of the Association; at this conference fifteen prominent state workers will speak for five minutes apiece on the best methods of reaching special classes of women. The Legislative program will be presented by the new Legislative Chairman, Mrs. Robert S. Huse, of Elizabeth. There will be a Convention Dinner at which Mrs. Stanley McCormick will speak on the work of the National Association. The Honorary Presidents and other older workers in the state association will also speak, and a Reception will be given in honor of the State Board and the Presidents of other New Jersey Women's Organizations. Among the Reception Patronesses will be Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn and Mrs. Everett Colby. The one evening session of the Convention will be devoted to an "experience meeting" on the recent campaign and election.

The new plan of organization includes a Chairman for Federal work for each of the twelve Congressional Districts, a County Committee in each of the twenty-one counties, which will ultimately take entire charge of the work done in each county, although until this system is perfected local branches will continue to be in direct touch with the State Association. So far fifteen counties have been organized with active working Committees. The new State Board will be made up of the officers, Chairmen of State Committees, Chairmen of Congressional Districts, and two representatives from each county, the Chairman and one member elected by the county.

LILLIAN F. FEICKERT,

President New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

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#### NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

505 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Please find enclosed 25 cents in stamps to cover the cost of one year's subscription to the Headquarters News Letter to be published once a month.

Name.....

Address.....

## THE 47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

In looking back over the sessions of the 47th Annual Convention of the National Association which took place in Washington, D. C., December 14-19, the events which stand out as pre-eminently important are the election of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, to the presidency; the appointment of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as honorary president, with a vote and a seat on the official board; the raising of a \$50,000 budget for the coming year and the decision which was reached by a committee of five, appointed to confer with a committee of the same number from the Congressional Union. Those who will work with Mrs. Catt as members of the new official board are: Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 2nd vice-president; Miss Esther G. Ogden, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer; Miss Hannah J. Patterson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James W. Morrisson, recording secretary; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, 1st auditor; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, 2nd auditor. In accepting her new office Mrs. Catt urged a "get together" slogan for the coming year. She asked each woman to find 100 women who had never worked for suffrage and enlist their help, and bespoke the close co-operation of all the member associations in pushing forward the work of the National.

The raising of a \$50,000 budget may be regarded as an indication of the breadth and scope of the work which the association will undertake. Never before has the National had so strong a financial backing. The tentative budget as submitted by the treasurer allows \$15,000 for the finance and executive department, an equal amount for press and publicity, and a well-equipped research department, \$5,600 for field workers and \$10,000 for the congressional work. The generosity of the states in which suffrage campaigns have been waged this year was especially marked when this budget was raised. Both associations and individuals came forward with large pledges.

The appointment of a committee of five from the National Association to confer with a similar committee from the Congressional Union came in response to a motion made by Miss Zona Gale, to the effect that two such committees should confer in regard to working together for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony resolution at this session of Congress.

The report of this conference as submitted by the secretary to the convention is as follows:

"In accordance with the action of the convention, upon the motion of Miss Zona Gale, the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association appointed a committee of five consisting of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois and Miss Hannah Patterson, of Pennsylvania, to confer with a similar committee from the Congressional Union, to consider the question of co-operation in congressional action. These committees met at the Hotel Willard on Friday, De-

cember 17th. Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Anne Martin and Mrs. Gilson Gardner being present as representatives of the Congressional Union.

"The representatives of the Congressional Union made two suggestions:

1. That the Congressional Union should affiliate with the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

2. That in any event frequent meetings for consultation to be held between the legislative committee of the Congressional Union and the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in order to secure more united action.

"In the discussion of these suggestions it developed that at this time the Congressional Union has no election policy and that its future election policy must depend upon future political situations. The Congressional Union declares itself to be non-partisan according to its constitution, which pledges its members to support suffrage regardless of the interests of any national political parties.

"At this point the report of the joint conference ends.

"The committee of five representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association recommends that the affiliation of the Congressional Union with the National Association shall not take place because it was made quite clear to the committee that the Congressional Union does not denounce nor pledge itself not to resume what we term its anti-party policy and what they designate as their election policy; also because it is their intention, as announced by them, to organize in all states in the Union for Congressional work, thus duplicating organizations already existing.

"Your committee further recommends that the incoming board of officers shall give their serious consideration to the suggestion that conferences between the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the legislative committee of the Congressional Union be arranged with a view to securing more united action in the lobby work in Washington."

The convention adopted this report of the committee and accepted its recommendations. In other words, the Congressional Union was refused admission as an affiliated member of the National Association but the suggestion for conferences between the Congressional Committee of the National and the Legislative Committee of the Union will be given further consideration by the Board. Discussion from the floor served to re-emphasize the non-partisan policy of the National Association as contrasted with that of the Union. There could be little doubt in the minds of those who listened to this discussion that the majority of the delegates to the convention were in favor of working for suffrage both by the state and the federal route, believing them to be mutually helpful and necessary.

One of the most impressive and beautiful ceremonies in suffrage history took place when the



delegates said farewell to Dr. Shaw as their active president. A band stationed in the back of the room played Scotch airs, appropriate to the country of Dr. Shaw's birth, and the delegates rose waving flowers which they threw at her feet. A wreath of gold leaves on a blue cushion was presented as a symbol of the victorious work which she has done for the cause. Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, announced a \$30,000 annuity, "in order that you may work for us without any pause," she said. Many of the prominent older suffragists sat on the platform during this ovation.

Important hearings were held during convention week before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House. Those who represented the National Association at these hearings were: Dr. Shaw, who presided and introduced as the other speakers Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, president of the Alabama Suffrage Association; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association; Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, of Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, of Chicago, principal of the Herbert Spencer School in that city and president of the Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The hearing before the House Committee called out many questions and much discussion between the members, many of whom are opposed to suffrage, and the speakers. Representative R. S. Whaley, of South Carolina questioned Mrs. Jacobs on figures she gave concerning the hours which women are allowed to work in his and other southern states. Mrs. Jacobs gave the 1910 census as her authority but Mr. Whaley refused to be convinced, although he refused to give any counter authority for his remarkable skepticism. Mr. Edwin Y. Webb, chairman of the Committee, remarked that he did not see why the women "came around bothering" every year. The entire hearing, with the arguments and discussion which it provoked, was proof of the fact that the question of votes for women is of very real interest to Congress, and that the period of indifference has passed.

Among the most helpful sessions of the convention were those in which this year's campaign states reported on their work, pointing out quite frankly its strength and its weaknesses for the benefit of future campaign states. There followed reports from the presidents of Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota, where the question will be voted upon during the coming year. These states have the promise of financial aid and speakers from the East for their coming campaigns. The National Association will help them as it has helped campaign states in the past in all possible ways.

A great interest was shown in the report of the Congressional Committee, which was given by Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice-chairman. Mrs. McCormick urged active co-operation from the local women in building up a strong congressional district organization. Reports were made from the floor by many of the congressional district chairmen which served to show that splendid work has been done along this line and that the pressure which has been brought

to bear upon Congressmen by the local women is resulting in increasing strength in the federal work.

The amendments to the Constitution, which would have appointed Washington as the place of meeting for the Convention on every other year, at the time of the opening of the new Congress, and the amendment which would have changed the election of officers from every year to every other year were both defeated.

There were 546 delegates present at the convention, including members of the Board of Directors and chairmen of the standing committees, and this gathering will long be remembered as one of the most important in suffrage history.

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### OPPORTUNITY IS RESPONSIBILITY.

"Today we stand on the vantage ground of the centuries; all the accumulated experience and wisdom of the past are ours for use and guidance. The opportunities which open before us are so numerous that the possibilities which lie within them confuse us, and we scarcely know which one to grasp and patiently follow to its goal. Vastly more is demanded of us than in the past; we cannot escape our obligation. It is the price we pay for the service of the pioneers whose passion for freedom won for us our vast inheritance of the equipment of civilization. This heritage of what the world has worked out as true, is not ours simply to enjoy but to add to the widening and deepening of our own personal character and power.

"The world demands from us an adequate return for our education and equipment for life, and for the vast opportunities which the toil, the patience, the suffering, the holy service of the pioneers of civilization gave to secure to us our high privilege. But with these opportunities came greater responsibilities. We must never forget that *opportunity is responsibility*. It is useless for us to say I have privileges which place upon me responsibilities from which I shrink and which I do not desire. Responsibilities are not the result of desire or willingness to endure them. Opportunity is responsibility and an heroic soul cheerfully accepts the one with the other. The cry of the woman who seeks freedom from responsibilities while claiming privileges and opportunities is the cry of selfishness and cowardice, and has no place in the ideals of a higher humanity.

"It is because of the fact that that which the world has worked out in any given period as true is the basis on which our ideals of life are built that our ideals with each new epoch are constantly changing, and can never, if they are alive, remain static. As an Association, we are confronted by this eternal law of progress, by changes in our methods such as we have not met since the union of the two national societies in 1889. Our enlarged and expanding status as an Association, the new and varied duties which devolve upon us, and the innumerable demands increasing with the accumulation of means and workers call for a new kind of service in leadership."

ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

## THE DATA DEPARTMENT.

*Beginning next month the Data Department will discontinue publishing replies to individual enquiries, as the majority of these are on concrete points which are of importance only to the enquirer. In their place will be published studies of some of the matters connected with woman suffrage which have been of late the stock points of attack by the antis.*

*This month we publish two types of letters which have general interest.*

The following letter was written to a woman who wished to meet the doubts of a friend who would not believe that women suffered from unjust discriminations in the law. It is hoped that it may stimulate individual suffragists to send in information on this subject in their own states, brought up to date of 1915. The letter follows:

"Your letter came just at a time when I was sending out enquiries to all states to bring our data on the legal status of women up to date. At present our tables showing discrimination against women in the matter of guardianship are correct, but our tables on married women and their property rights are out of date. You will note that all the woman suffrage states have equal guardianship, but only ten out of the thirty-six male suffrage states. And in some of these, for instance New York, the equality is hedged around with rights of the father over religious training, education, preference in case of divorce, etc.

I enclose Mr. Roe's pamphlet on New York laws, the only thing here that I know to be up-to-date. There appeared in the December News Letter extensive excerpts from a further article by Mr. Roe on another aspect of this subject, that is, the unsubstantiality of the "privileges" given women under the law, which are made so much of by the antis. A further passage from Mr. Roe's study had to be omitted from the News Letter for lack of space, but I will quote it in full for you, as it presents the 18th Century legal philosophy underlying the law of today (except where expressly wiped out by statute), by which a woman pays by loss of dignity, freedom and individuality for such 'favor' and 'protection' as she gets. Mr. Roe's article was written in answer to an anti pamphlet by Raymond B. Seymour, of the Man Suffrage Association, to which it frequently refers.

Mr. Roe begins by quoting the anti pamphlet. He says: In 1765, Blackstone, writing that part of his commentaries upon the laws of England that deals with the subject of 'husband and wife' exclaimed: 'So great a favorite is the female sex of the laws of England' (1 Bl. Com. 445).

"The above sentence which appears in 'LAWS THAT DISCRIMINATE IN FAVOR OF WOMEN' is followed by the modest statement on the part of the author of 'The Man Suffrage Association' booklet, that it is their purpose therein to show that at the present time it is likewise true that 'a favorite is the female sex of the law.'

"Just what Blackstone meant, appears in the same chapter of his commentaries from which the foregoing statement was made, where he says:

"By marriage the husband and wife are one person in law, that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband. . . For this reason a man cannot grant anything to his wife, or enter into any covenant with her, for the grant would be to suppose her separate existence. . . If the wife be injured in her person or property, she can bring no action for redress without the husband's concurrence and in his name, as well as her own. . . In criminal prosecutions it is true that the wife may be indicted and punished separately."

"Blackstone also points out in the same work, quoted from 1 Bl. Com., 453:

"A mother, as such, is entitled to no power (over her children), but only to reverence and respect."

"She is by the old law, also, according to the same author, subject to 'domestic chastisement in the same moderation that a man is allowed to correct his servants or children.' (1 Bl. Com. 442).

"About the only right the women retained, according to Blackstone himself, was that of being prosecuted criminally."

These three things together—loss of independence and self respect, unsubstantial favors and unjust discriminations—represent the legal position of women. They give a definite picture of the standing of woman under the law, even today, after the suffragists have been accomplishing one change in the law after another for her benefit. For besides the struggle for the vote, this attack on the legal position of women is one of the most important things the older generation of suffragists have accomplished, and what they have done has gone far to create that respect for women which was a prerequisite of the yielding of the franchise.

I enclose guardianship tables and a recent clipping I have on hand of the Rathburn Bill, which has recently passed the New Jersey Legislature and which takes away dower rights and substitutes no better claim on the husband's property after his death. These will serve to show that many inequalities still exist.

A correspondent in Canada wrote for information and bibliography of minimum wage legislation. The reply follows:

"I enclose a table showing Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States. Six of the eleven states which have a minimum wage law are woman suffrage states and have passed the minimum wage law since women got the vote. Three of the four states on the schedule of states having industrial welfare commissions with wide powers to regulate not only wages but every aspect of industry for the benefit of the wage earner are women suffrage states.

"We have no material for the minimum wage in other countries for distribution, but the enclosed list of readings recently acquired by this department will show you the most important material that has been published, and where the publications can be obtained. Australia and New Zealand, both of which have woman suffrage, were the only countries which had minimum wage boards until England decided to follow the pattern of her equal suffrage colonies.

"The only American reports on the actual working of the minimum wage are the report of the Massachusetts Brush Industry and the report on the Oregon Law, given in the list. The Massachusetts report expresses gratification at the effect of the decree. The results are summarized as follows: "The effects of the brush decree upon the industry are found to be as follows: the decree has been complied with in practically every instance. The increases in wages have been large throughout the industry, and at the same time the capital invested in the industry and the value of the product have materially increased. The employment of women and minors has not given way to the employment of men, nor has the minimum wage tended to become the maximum."

The main readings on this subject follow:

Consumers League of New York, 289 4th Ave. Case for Minimum Wage. 3 Articles.

National Consumers League, 289 4th Ave. Case for Minimum Wage. 6 Articles.

Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, Bulletin No. 7, September, 1915. Effect of Minimum Wage: Decree in the Brush Industry of Massachusetts.

Reprint from Journal of Political Economy—July, 1914. Constance Smith—Working of Trade Boards Act in Great Britain and Ireland.

Present Status Minimum Wage Legislation, by Florence Kelley (National Consumers League, 289 4th Ave., New York City).

Stetler Case (Oregon Minimum Wage); Brief of Brandeis and Goldmark, 1914. (National Consumers League.)

Minimum Wage Legislation in Austral-Asia, by Paul Stanley Collier (Publication New York Factory Investigating Commission), 1914.

Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States and Foreign Countries. United States Dept. of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 167—Series No. 8.

Minimum Wage Determinations in Oregon. United States Dept. of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 176. Women in Industry, Series No. 6.

Minimum Wage Legislation, by Irene Osgood Andrews (Publication New York Factory Investigating Commission, 1914.)



## FINANCE

## Contributions from December 4th to December 31st, 1915

## NASHVILLE PLEDGES.

Washington Woman Suffrage Council.....	\$ 75 00
New York State Woman Suffrage Party.....	45 00
Mary Swaine Wagner.....	5 00
Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.....	40 00
Kate Gordon.....	50 00
	<b>\$215 00</b>

## WASHINGTON PLEDGES.

Dr. Mary Safford.....	\$ 10 00
Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.....	10 00
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.....	5 00
College Equal Suffrage League, D. of C.....	27 78
State Equal Suffrage Association of D. C.....	100 00
Laura White.....	10 00
Mrs. Frances Fort Brown.....	100 00
Ethel Shrigley.....	10 00
Mary Loines.....	25 00
Equal Suffrage League of Virginia.....	25 00
Mrs. Geo. Bowerman.....	5 00
Alice Riggs Hunt.....	5 00
Mrs. Horace Hill.....	60 00
Mass. Political Equality Union.....	50 00
Miss H. Meyer.....	10 00
Albertina von Arnim.....	50 00
Mary Plummer.....	10 00
Gertrude Newell.....	25 00
Miss Wm. C. Atwater.....	35 00
Mrs. Van Winkle.....	10 00
Margaret Foley.....	1 00
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Up-ton.....	1 00
Mrs. R. L. Schroyer.....	10 00
Henrietta Lyon.....	33 00
Mr. Alfredo Taylor.....	10 00
Mrs. Winston Churchill.....	10 00
Mrs. Edgar Swasey.....	1 00
Mrs. Victor Berger.....	10 00
Mrs. James Pryor Tarvin.....	6 00
Friends Equal Rights Assn. of Baltimore.....	20 00
Mrs. McDougald.....	5 00
D. of C. Woman Suffrage Assn. (Lovisa White).....	30 00
Violet Foster.....	5 00
Dr. William Allee.....	10 00
Mrs. Dan Fellows Platt.....	10 00
Mrs. John C. Lee.....	130 00
Mrs. John Leonard.....	10 00

New York State Woman Suffrage Party.....	\$ 180 00
Mrs. Grant.....	25 00
Louise Morris.....	5 00
Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association.....	25 00
Mrs. H. H. Harvey.....	25 00
Mrs. Thos. J. Smith.....	25 00
Ky. Equal Rights Association.....	50 00
Collection (Dollar).....	127 35
Collection (Quarter).....	47 54
Collection (Mass Meeting).....	184 17
Marion Reilly.....	10 00
Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw.....	1,000 00
	<b>\$2,588 84</b>

## GENERAL DONATIONS

New Jersey Women's Political Union.....	\$ 50 00
Miss Kate Gleason.....	200 00
Shawnee County Political Science Club.....	6 00
Anna Harris Snyder.....	1 00
Mrs. F. A. Carroll.....	4 89
Herrmann, Aukam & Co. Commission, Suffrage Emblem on Handkerchief Boxes.....	184 91
Chicago Political Equal Suffrage League.....	25 00
	<b>\$ 471 80</b>

## CAMPAIGNS.

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.....	75 00
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## DUES, 1915.

Woman Suffrage Party of La.....	\$ 20 00
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.....	10 00
Utah State Suffrage Council of Women.....	10 00
Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association.....	20 00
South Dakota Universal Franchise League.....	50 00
National College Equal Suffrage League.....	79 60
Chicago Equal Suffrage Association.....	10 00
	<b>\$ 199 60</b>
TOTAL.....	<b>\$3550 24</b>

## Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending October 30, 1915

## RECEIPTS.

Members' Dues.....	\$ 5,425 50
Members' Dues, 1914.....	145 85
General Donations.....	4,919 22
Restricted Donations.....	8,791 93
Annual Pledges, Nashville.....	6,892 57
Annual Pledges, Washington.....	1,385 35
Legacy of Lila S. Buckley.....	10,664 41
Volunteer League.....	2,013 20
Junior League.....	4 10
Finance Committee Publicity Depart.....	1,671 62
Headquarters News Letter.....	247 59
Sale of Tickets "Your Girl and Mine" (Casino Theatre, N. Y.).....	100 17
Sale of Annual Reports.....	8 50
Bank Interest.....	132 55
Dividends on Stock, Cincinnati Street Railway Co.....	300 00
Sale 10 Bales Cotton.....	483 49
	<b>\$43,186 05</b>
Balance at Beginning of Year.....	<b>8,079 65</b>
	<b>\$51,265 70</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## Headquarters:

Rent.....	\$ 2,702 07
Salaries (Office Force).....	5,634 26
Telephone and Telegrams.....	411 85
Postage, Supplies, Etc.....	518 36
Printing.....	636 18
Travelling Expenses.....	1,681 48
Volunteer League.....	325 24
Free Literature.....	126 77
Convention Expenses, 1914 and 1915.....	1,041 73
Legal Expenses in connection Buckley Legacy.....	655 28
Miscellaneous (Parade Expenses, Audit, Etc.).....	1,177 01
	<b>14,910 23</b>

## Press Bureau:

Rent.....	\$ 925 03
Salaries.....	2,757 62
Telephone and Telegrams.....	436 39
Postage, Supplies, Etc.....	496 74
Travelling Expenses.....	196 51
"Your Girl and Mine"; Legal Services, Audit, Express on Coupons, Postage, Etc.....	379 47
Photos and Cuts.....	261 09
Clippings.....	274 47
Data Department (1 month).....	135 13
Miscellaneous.....	250 04
Convention Expenses, 1914 (Advertising, Travelling, Etc.).....	488 58
	<b>6,601 07</b>

## News Letter:

Printing.....	\$ 641 76
Postage and Express.....	321 39
Miscellaneous.....	101 75
	<b>\$ 1,064 90</b>

## Miscellaneous:

Official Board (Travelling).....	\$ 177 32
Field Secretary (Salary & Traveling).....	1,104 13
Campaigns.....	12,097 02
Congressional Committee.....	4,218 10
Refund of Dues.....	130 00
Unpaid Vouchers (Year 1914).....	232 77
Anna H. Shaw (Loan made in 1912, Ohio Campaign).....	1,079 95
Cost of Tickets "Your Girl and Mine" (Casino Theatre, N.Y.).....	91 58
Additions to Furniture & Fixtures.....	689 66
Balance October 30th, 1915.....	<b>\$42,396 73</b>
	<b>\$ 8,868 97</b>
	<b>\$51,265 70</b>

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS, Treasurer,  
National American Woman Suffrage Association,  
505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DEAR MADAM:—

We have to report that we have made an examination of the books and records of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the 12 months ended October 31, 1915, compared the same with the vouchers and instructions thereof, and found them correct and in accordance with the Statement of Income and Expenses submitted herewith.

Yours truly,  
BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.

### Statement of Amounts Advanced and Disbursed by Mrs. Medill McCormick for the Benefit of the National Congressional Committee and the Publicity Department.

## Congressional Committee Work:

Salaries.....	\$ 1,795 85
Travelling.....	59 28
Reporting Conference (Chicago).....	308 50
	<b>\$ 2,163 63</b>

## Publicity Department:

Salaries.....	\$ 6,478 00
Advertising in Woman's Journal.....	325 00
Clippings.....	51 35
Travelling.....	57 15
Miscellaneous.....	1,050 00
	<b>\$ 7,961 50</b>
TOTAL.....	<b>\$10,125 13</b>

NOTE:—In addition to the above Mrs. Medill McCormick received a check for \$1,000.00 from Mrs. Harold McCormick, which was also used for the Publicity Department.

## SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1914-1915.

It is important to remember the fact that you, the representatives of the sixty Affiliated Associations ARE the National American Woman Suffrage Association. I doubt if this fact is always present in your minds. The Board of Directors is elected by you to carry out plans adopted by you in Annual Convention, expressing the will of the sixty Affiliated Associations endeavoring to act as ONE through the National Association. Loyal co-operation with the Board and generous support of the plans and work you yourselves decide upon in convention is surely reasonably to be expected by your Board. If you desire and vote for constructive work here in convention, and also desire large donations to be raised for the campaign states, it is necessary that you provide the funds, both for extensive constructive work and for the campaigns, sending the latter to the treasurer to be forwarded to the states you desire to help.

Every state has one or more suffrage associations affiliated with the National, and you do not want or ex-